VOL. LX.---NO. 350.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

NORTHERN PACIFIC NOW.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY CONFESSES THAT IT IS INSOLVENT.

Friendly Creditors Apply for Receivers and the Company Acquiesces in the Proceedings-President Oakes as One of the Receivers will Continue to Operate the Property-The Other Receivers are Henry C. Payne of Milwankes and Henry C. Rouse of Cleveland, O.-Wall Street Regards the Disaster as the Logical Result of Henry Villard's Financing-Over \$250,000,000 of Securities Involved-More than Ten Per Cent, of the Rallway Mileage of the United States Now in the Hands of the Courts,

The financial storm that has been sweeping back and forth over the entire country caused its most important wreck yesterday. Every one familiar with Wall street and railway affairs has recognized the weakness of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in these times of acute business distress, and its efforts to withstand the tremendous pressure of widespread panic have been watched with the deepest and most anxious interest. The fact that it has commanded the help of powerful friends encouraged hopes in many quarters that the great company would weather the storm. But the tide of destructive events has proved too strong for it, and yes terday, practically at the instance of the management, three receivers for the system were appointed by United States courts having jurisdiction in the several States traversed by its lines or in which it does business. In this city the appointments were made by Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States Circuit

The appointees are the President of the company, one of its counsel at the West, and a capitalist representing the so-called Stand-ard Oil party, which has a large interest in the property. Details of the legal proceeding are given further on in this report. Although the event was half expected in Wall street, for all of the securities of the company have been selling at receivership prices for weeks, the news produced a profound impression. Reports that the company would be compelled to seek the protection of the courts have been current since the publication last Saturday of the figures of the gross traffic receipts of the system for July. They showed a decrease as mpared with the same month of last year of nearly \$700,000, being at the rate of over \$8,000,000 per annum. A falling off at that rate even for a much less period than one year would plainly jeopard the interest charges of the company. This view, it appears, was promptly taken by the management, which had the additional information that the outlook for an immediate improvement in the

company's business is not satisfactory.

Wall street was deeply impressed by this disaster, because it knows from experience what the reorganization of a concern capitalized at upward of \$250,000,000 means. Aside from the hardships it entails upon thousands of investors, it opens the way for almost end lass litigation between various interests, the scaling down of millions of securities, and the

less litigation between various interests, the scaling down of millions of securities, and the raising of millions of new capital to rehabilitate the company financially. It means, too, no end of expense which the security holders will have to bear in some way or other. These points were not raised yesterday by the friends of the company, but they exist, newertheless, and will in due time be made plain to the most sanguine security holder.

Another aspect of the matter that made Wall street receive the news with great seriousness is the possible effect of the confessed insolvency of the Northern Pacific Company upon the credit of other large corporations that are struggling under floating debts. It appears that the Northern Pacific Company had very nearly funded its floating debt of about \$1,500.000 when the crash came; still it was unable to save itself.

It is singular, and perhaps significant, that the man who was most largely instrumental in building up the fabric that collapsed yesterday is now in the background. Barely two months ago Mr. Henry Villard severed all official company, taking credit at the same dime for having financed the large floating debt which he had helped to create. His timely disappearance from the scene is not likely, however, to blind the nublic to the part he played in pilling millions upon millions of securities upon properties that should have been capitalized more modestly.

The Sun'is entitled to recall the fact at this time, that when the so-called "blanket" mortgage was placed upon the property, and again when other securities were issued and colligations assumed, it directed attention to the dangerous character of Mr. Villard's financiae, His methods and polley unquestionably weakened the company, so that it was unable to withstand the lirst real hard weather it encountered.

nnable to with stand the first real hard weather it encountered.

The receivers were appointed on the application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Phillips D. Winston and William G. Sheldon, George R. Sheldon, William S. F. Prenties, and William C. Sheldon, Jr. comprising the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co. Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court appointed Thomas F. Oakes of New York, Henry C. Payne of Milwausee, Wis., and Henry C. Rouse of Cleveland. O. receivers. The Northern Pacific Hallroad Company assented to the petition of the complainants asking that o the petition of the complainants asking tha

Northern Pacific Railroad Company assented to the petition of the complainants asking that the three receivers be appointed. In the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Wisconsin yesterday afternoon like action was taken and the same three gentlemen were mamed as receivers.

Turner, McClure & Rolston represented the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Sulivan & Cromwell the firm of William C. Sheidon & Co. Mr. Henry Stanton appeared for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In their application for the appointment of the receivers the complainants say:

"That the Trust Company, as trustee under deeds of trust for holders of bonds is a creditor; that Phillips D. Winston is a holder of stock of \$50,000 par value, and that William C. Sheidon, George R. Sheidon, William S. P. Prentice, and William C. Sheidon, William S. P. Prentice, and William C. Sheidon, Jr., are owners of consolidated D per cent mortgage bonds of a par value of \$40,000, preferred stock of a par value of \$50,000, and are creditors of the Northern Pacific Company to the amount of \$142,361, against which is held a total of \$240,000 par value collateral trust gold notes of said company. That said company is now in default in the margin on said loan.

Continuing the compilaint says that, pursuant to the acts of Congress. company is now in default in the margin on said loan.

Continuing the complaint says that, pursuant to the acts of Congress, the defendant company has constructed, and now maintains and operates, its main line of railroand and the Cascade Branch and telegraph lines from a point on Lake Superior in Wisconsin near the city of Ashiand to Tacoma and Fortland. It has branches and telegraph lines in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, the total length of the main line and branches being 5.252 miles.

The defendant company is also owner of a large amount of stocks and bonds of the corporations owning said branches and telegraph lines.

The complaint then enumerates thirty-one branch roads varying from seven to several

large amount of stocks and bonds of the corporations owning said branches and telegraph. The complaint then enumerates thirty-one branch roads varying from seven to several theorem of the complaint then enumerates thirty-one branch roads varying from seven to several theorem of the complaint then enumerates the several throad of the complaint the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Puget Bound Steamship Collega and an other roads and terminal companies.

According to the complaint the Northern Pacific Railroad has been granted nearly 47,000,000 across of land, of which it now has remaining 38,430,285 acres. Its capital stock is \$41,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. Then there is enumerated a list of mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. The amount of \$10,050,000 of preferred stock. The more preferred stock in \$41,000,000 of preferred stock. The mortages amounting to \$150,000,000 of preferred stock. The mortages amounts of the camerated a director in his stead. The Board is all the second of the calling off in the samings of the railroad are on account of the decrease in immigration, in part hecause of the depression in business and stringency in the money market, as well as not over \$1,000,000 of preferred stock in \$40,000,000 of preferred stock

complaint it would leave a large deficiency for che deductant below with a high continued and sinking fund charges principally on the Frend Sinking fund charges principally on the Frend Sinking fund charges principally on the Frend Sinking Control of the Frend Sinking Control of Sinking Control of

522,000,000.

The first default of the company occurred on Jan. 1, 1874, after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., its fleeal agents, when it defaulted in the interest on its bonds, and in April, 1875. A Co., its fiscal agents, when it defaulted in the interest on its bonds, and in April, 1875, the company was placed in the hands of a receiver, George W. Cass. It had then about 550 miles of road in operation, of which 450 composed that part of the main line from Duluth to Bismarck. The road was bought in at foreclosure sale by the bondholders in August, 1875, and reorganized in the following September. Charles B. Wright, one of the present directors who had been Chairman of the Finance Committee when the default occurred, was elected President.

In the early part of 1831 the managers of the Oregon Bailway and Navigation Company purchased a controlling interest in he Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was loney furnished by a syndicate. This syndicate, known as the "Biind Pool," conceived by Henry Villard, sold its holdings to the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, organized in June, 1881, which also acquired a controlling interest in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

The last spike, a golden one, in the main

est in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

The last spike, a golden one, in the main line, which joined the great lakes and the Pacific Ocean, was driven on Sept. 8, 1883, and within a very short time thereafter the Villard management was forced to acknowledge that the floating debt had become unwieldy. In October, 1883, an issue of \$20,000,000 second mortgage bonds was authorized to pay off this floating debt and for other purposes. Mr. Villard was compelled to retire from the Presidency.

In April, 1890, after Mr. Villard had regained

TALKING OF A COMPROMISE.

SILVER SENATORS STRONG ENOUGH TO DEFEAT REPEAL

Of the Sherman Act Without Conditions in Favor of Their Metal-They Say They Can Force the Passage of a Bill which Mr. Cleveland Will Sign Rather Than Let the Present Law Stand-Some Lively Spreches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-The silver question was again discussed in the Senate to-day, but no further efforts were made by the Democratic steering committee to arrange a plan of action. The committee, moreover, will not nold any further meetings at present, as it is practically admitted now on both sides of the chamber that the question of repealing the Sherman act must be laid over in the Senate until it is disposed of in the House. There are several Senators. Democrats and Republicans, who have carefully prepared speeches in their pockets, and these will probably be delivered from time to time in the intervals of other business, but Mr. Gorman and his colleagues on the steering committee realize that fight behind the closed doors of the conference room than in the Senate chamber.

This was a sort of skirmish day in the Senate and was full of surprises. The first one came when Senator Cockrell unexpectedly attacked the Finance Committee's bill providing for an expansion of the currency by allowing banks to issue it in amounts equal to the par value of their bonds on deposit in the Treasury. This bill was almost unanimously agreed to in the Finance Committee early in the day. and it was not thought that it would meet with opposition, at least on the Democratic side of the chamber.

The Finance Committee would not have been surprised if some Republican Senator had de-nounced the bill, but to have it attacked in the house of its friends was a very disagreeable surprise indeed to them. The bill will undoubtedly pass when it comes to a vote, but the opposition to it to-day served to demonstrate the unorganized condition of the Democrats in the Senate, and shows more plainly than any explanation of the situation can, why Senator Gorman is diplomatically endeavoring to postpone the silver discussion.

Senators Welcott and Lodge also afforded their colleagues a surprise, and a very agreeable one. These Senators are typical young American statesmen, if there are any in Congress. They are both handsome, intelligent, educated men, and Americans to the backbone. Both are Republicans of the radical sort, and, moreover, they are intimate personal friends. Mr. Wolcott being 41, is the junior of Senator Lodge, who is 43, but he is the senior as a Senator, having worn the ermine for four years, while the gentleman from Massachusetts has served but five months. In addition to being the youngest, these two Massachusetts men (Mr. Wolcott was born in the Old Bay State) are the best dressed men in the Senate and conspicuous for the fact that they salways look just right. To-day, knowing that they were to speak, both were dressed with unusual care, and, as on the opening day of Congress, they maintained a good-natured rivairy as to which was the most gayly attired. The Colorado Senator rather took the prize to-day with his suit of bright blue flannel, white vest, striped shirt, and russet shoes. He is a more eloquent and attractive talker, too, than Mr. Lodge and has a more musical voice.

Mr. Lodge made an able and exceedingly clever speech. It was his maiden effort in the Senate, and received close attention by his colleagues. The Colorado Senator always has an attentive audience, because he always entertains them, and to-day he added to his reputation for clearness of statement and graceful oratorical accomplishments. He touched up the President, Mr. Lodge, and the Democratic party in the most interesting, way and made a very logical argument for his side of the sliver controversy. setts men (Mr. Wolcott was born in the Old

made a very logical argument for his side of the silver controversy.

Senator Hoar, who seemed to be jealous of the hit made by his young colleague and po-litical enemy, thought it necessary to read the address in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law that he has prepared during the recess of Congress. The aged Massachusetts benator read his speech in such a plaintive and tearful voice that it could not be well understood, but both sides of the chamber tried their best to hear him and remain in their seats through

voice that it could not be well understood, but both sides of the chamber tried their best to hear him and remain in their seats throughout his speech. Those who sat close enough to hear pronounce the speech a masterolece of knowledge and sound reasoning. It was undoubtedly the strongest anti-sliver argument yet made.

The canvass of the Democratic side made by Mr. Gorman yesterday and published in This Sun this morning attracted much attention to-day, and afforded an explanation of why the steering committee remains inactive that was very grateful to many Senators who could not before understand why the Democrats do not force the fighting. It is now known almost to an absolute certainty, and the fact is conceded by all the well posted Senators, that there is scarcely the shadow of a chance for the passage in the Senato of a bill unconditionally repealing the Sherman law. So well is this understood that the terms of a compromise bill are alroady being discussed. It is now known to the leaders on both sides of the Senate just what the silver men will ask for and just what they will take, and it is also known just what they will take, and it is also known just what they will take and it is also known just what they will take, and it is also known just what they will take and it is also known by the steering committee's canvass of yesterday, are out-and-out opponents of unconditional repeal. Twenty-eight of this number are Democrats and irom thirteen to sigteen are liepublicans. There is no speculation whatever about this statement, but it is based upon facts.

ditional repeal. Twenty-eight of this number are Bemocrats and from thirteen to sixteen are Republicans. There is no speculation whatever about this statement, but it is based upon facts.

Moreover, if there were a large majority of Senators in favor of unconditional reneal, a handful of men like Senators Teller and Wolcott and Stewart and Vest could prevent any action whatever, and they are determined to do it, should the necessity arise. But so confident are they that filloustering will not be necessary that they are now arranging a compromise bill which they go so far as to say will not only pass the Senators do not hold that the President. These Senators do not hold that the President is in favor of such a bill, but they say that he will sign it in preference to allowing the Sherman law to stand.

The bill upon which these Senators are arranging to compromise will provide for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the removal of the State bank tax, and the colonage of silver at a certain fixed ratio, somewhere between 15k to 1 and 20 to 1. The Senate has been carefully canvassed on the subject of such a bill as this, and many Senators on both sides of the chamber are free to admit that it affords a fair basis of compromise. At any rate, the outlook now is that the opposition to repeal will acree upon such a measure as this, and that the Senate will be obliged to take it or nothing.

A somewhat astonishing ray of light has been shed upon the fina-aial tangle in the Senator by the announcement that Senator Gray, who is supposed to be the personal representative of the Administration on the steering committee, had stated in caucus that he violated no confidence in saving that the President is in favor of bimetallism. Senator Gray, it seems, made this stangle in the Sherman hill. He takes the ground that the President is not favor of bimetallism. Senator Gray it seems, made this stangle in the Sherman hill. He takes the ground the repeal of the Sherman hill in the country. Several Southern and

Phillips's Reliet Arrested.

Lizzie Schneider, known as the widow of Phillips, the green goods man who was shot by the Hall brothers in Long Island City not long ago, was arrested last night at 11:30 by De-tective Lang of the Thirlieth street station. The charge is not made public.

Special Coney Island Excursion To day via the South Brooklyn Ferry and West End souts, only 25c. Direct to Firemen's Convention - 4de. FIREMEN AT CONEY ISLAND.

Eight Thousand Attend the Convention by the Sen-Chief McKane Their Host, As a host John Y. McKane is without fear and without reproach. At the last annual convention of the State Firemen's Association he promised them that if they came to Coney Island this year he would entertain them roy

ally. It was, therefore, decided to hold the

twenty-first convention at Coney Island. They began to arrive on Sunday night, and kept on coming in big crowds until yesterday morning, when there must have been at least 8,000 of them. Most of them secured sleeping accommodations on the Island, but there were many who had to come to this city or Brooklyn for shelter. Nearly every building on the Island had been decorated with flags

or he Island had been decorated with flags and bunting.

There were at least 70,000 visitors at Coney Island yesterday, attracted by the firemen. Of the firemen, less than half were connected with any organization or department, but had come there simply for the fun of it.

The opening exercises began at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, when the Executive Committee and presiding delegates assembled at the headquarters on Surf avenue. The artillary band of Fort Hamilton gave an open air concert on the veranda, and then the procession formed, preceded by the land and escorted by Chairman John I. McKane of the Citizens' Committee, President O. S. Ingram of the State Association, and ex-President Col. Charles S. Rogers of the Governor's staff. The procession marched to Doyle s Prospect Hotel on Surf avenue, down Surf avenue to Fifteenth avenue, to the big Casinojof the Coney Island Athletic Club, where the convention is being held.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 o'clock.

avenue, to the big Casino of the Coney Island Athletic Club, where the convention is being held.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 o'clock with a prayer by the liev. Father Cullen, of the Church of the Guardian Angel, of Gravesend.

Supervisor Mchane, on the part of the town, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates and visiting firemen.

President O. S. Ingram responded and said he was glad Coney Island had secured the convention, in spite of the busile that Oswero gave the island, and he felt assured that no better place could have been secured.

After the delegates had received their badges the meeting went into business seasion, which lasted until 1 o'clock. At the afternoon, session it was voted to hold next year's convention in Oswero. After officers for the ensuing year are elected and other business transacted to-day the entertainment of the delegates will begin. To-morrow and Friday will be devoted to the athletic games on the Brighton Bench race track, a grand parade, and a banquet in the Sea Beach Palace, to which 1,200 people will sit down. On Friday Gov. Flower will review the parade of the volunteer firemen.

THE ERIE'S LAKE LINE ASSIGNS. Organized by Gould and Fisk 25 Years Ago it Has Been a Big Earner,

Burrano, Aug. 15 .- The Union Steamboat Company, after a successful existence of a quarter of a century, has passed into the hands

of receivers. The company was organized in 1868 by Jay Gould and James Fisk, who were at that time the owners of the Eric Railway system. The Erio Railway line was turning a large volume of Chicago and Milwaukee business over to the Western Transportation Company at Buf-

the Western Transportation Company at Buffalo, and the big men who controlled the Eric felt that this business could be conducted by themselves and to their profit.

In 1867 negotiations were begun which ended a year later in the organization of the Union Steamboat Company. The company has always been one of the greatest earners among the transportation lines on the lakes. The present fleet compares favorably with any line of steamboats in the world.

Appointment of receivers will probably have little, if any, effect upon the conduct of the line, as the Eric Railway Company must have a lake connection, and as long as the Frie exists the Union Steamboat Company must also exist.

MRS. BRANDT ASKS MORE ALIMONY. Mr. Brandt Says She Treated Him Cruelly

and Cerditors are Pressing Him Lawyer Wills appeared before Justice Partlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, vesterday, and asked that the alimony in the suit of George W. Brandt for separation against his wife, Maria L. Brandt, be increased from \$25 to \$40 a week. He also asked that the plaintiff be compelled to may the water rates due on the house in which Mrs. Brand now lives. Mr. Brandt is Iresident of the Brandt Manu-facturing Company of South Brooklyn. He says that his wife has treated him cruelly since he married her. On one occasion she threatened to shoot him, and she was arrested threatened to shoot him, and she was arrested for striking him with a club. Mrs. Brandt says that her husband has caused her pain by paying attentions to a Mrs. Kalbileisch, who was related by marriage to the late ex-Mayor Kalbileisch. She denies the cruelty. She further alleges that she and her family have been without water for two weeks.

On the alimony question Brandt said yesterday that he was making only \$50 a week, and is being pursued by creditors. Justice Bartlett reserved decision.

CROMWELL'S CREEK BRIDGE BROKES

Contractors Would Like to Know How t Get Their Five-ton Air Pump Ashore. A wooden bridge, 400 feet long, of a primitive type, crosses Cromwell's Creek in a line with 161st street. It never was over strong and for a year past has been particularly shaky. Yesterday Scoy Smith & Co. sent a five-ton air pump up to McComb's Dam for use by the contractors building the new bridge. pump was loaded on a big truck hauled by four stout horses. The idea was to take it across Cromwell's Creek bridge. It had gone two-thirds of the way when the rickety structure collapsed, letting truck and pump slide gently down into the creek. The horses and drivers got away with only some slight bruises and scratches.

controlled to the bridge effects.

Commissioner Haffen had the bridge effects ally closed as soon as he heard of the sceident He had ordered it closed on Monday last.

The big five-ton air rump and the heavy truck are now resting snugly on the muddy bottom of Cromwell's Creek. How to get them ashore again is a problem puzzling the contractors.

DIDN'T GET HIS BROOM BACK.

One of Alderman Rogers's Constituents Left

Commissioner Andrews of the Street Cleaning Department hates to be disobliging, but he doesn't want to go to jail for spending more year's street cleaning. His dismissal of 268 street sweepers has brought a visitation of Aldermen and Assemblymen upon him. Alderman Rogers of the Fifteenth dropped in derman Regers of the Fifteenth dropped in yesterday. He wanted a sweeper roinstated. The foreman had made a mistake in reporting him inefficient, the Aiderman said.

"I will investigate, and if I find it true will dismiss the foreman," said Mr. Andrews.

"The foreman's all right," the Aiderman hastened to asy. "He'll make another report saying that my man's name was included in his report by mistake. He'll fix it all right."

"Oh he will, el? If he's that kind of a man i certainly will discharge him," retorted the Commissioner.

The Aiderman said he guessed they'd have to let it go. Both the sweeper and the foreman are from his district.

Fell to His Beath Before His Parents' Eyes, Lawrence Boylan, the two-year-old son of William Boylan, a Pennsylvania liailroad brakeman, fell Monday night from the fourthstory window of his father's house, 199 Rail road avenue. Jersey City, and was almost instantly killed. The child's mother saw him as he slipped out of the window and made a grab to catch him, but failed. Her shricks attracted the attention of her husband, who was in the yard, and he looked up just in time to see the child fall headlong on the stone steps leading to the cellar. He picked the dying boy up and carried him to his mother. Death ensued in a few moments.

Parally Stabbed by His Stepfather. John Murtha, aged 29, during a quarrel with

his stepfather, Garrett Steiner, at their home, 275 North Sixth street. Brooklyn, last night was stabbed in the left arm with a carving knife. He was taken to a hospital and will die steiner has been arrested.

Only \$18 to Chicago and Return via Pituresque Eric Lines.

Kext personally conducted excursion train leaves.

Kext personally conducted excursion train leaves.

Kew York, Chambers at 10.15 A M. Minday, Aug.

21: arrives Checage 4 15 P. M. next d. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Magaza fails challes excursions on kept. J. q. and 12.—day. REFUSED BY MANHATTAN.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' TERMS IMPOSSIBLE NOW.

George Gould Save that the Restrictions of Time Imposed Are and Will Be for an Indefialte Period Prohibitory - Capital Not to Be Had on Such Terms-The Company, However, Is Ready to Extend Its Lines on More Reasonable Conditions,

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Bailway Company met yesterday and leclined outright to accept the terms of elevated railroad extension offered by the Rapid Transit Commission. The decision was conveyed to Mr. Eugene L. Bushe, Secretary of the Commission. in the following letter: E. L. Bushe, Esq., Secretary Board of Rapid Transit Co.

DEAR Stat At a meeting of our Board of Directors to day, called to consider your proposition for the exten-sion of the Manhattan Reliway Company's lines, the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to transmit to you:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board of Directors that, owing to the present disturbed flushcial condition of the country, it is deemed unwise on their part that they should at this time assume or make any new large contracts or extensions of their lines of road," New York, Aug. 15. Geough J. Gould, President.

The Manhattan had at one time agreed to build the extensions provided for within the various times specified, and to pay the city five per cent of its net receipts, which were to be computed by deducting from its gross re ceipts operating expenses and maintenance charges, taxes, and interest on its funded debt; the debt at no time to exceed \$40,000,-000 and the rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. These terms, it was estimated, would have netted the city not less than \$150,000 the first year, and an increased amount there-

Out and the rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. These terms, it was estimated, would have nested the city not less than \$150,000 the first year, and an increased amount thereaties.

Commissioner Starin's objection prevented the consummation of this agreement.

The proposition made to the railroad company later at Mr. Starin's suggestion had a proviso that the annual payment should not be less than \$125,000 at any time, or if percentage payments were not desirable that the company should agree to pay annually \$175,000 to the city. This was the proposition which has just been declined. It was considered more favorable to the wompany than the proposition Mr. Gould had said he would accert but times had been getting harder, and they have got harder ever since. Mr. George Gouldbeing asked by a reporter of This Buy yesterday for some additional light respecting the intentions of the Manhattan, said:

It is needless to offer, in the existing condition of things, any explanation to the community which would throw any further light upon the impossibility of embarking at present upon any such enterprise as that contemplated by the Rapid Transit Commission. The Manhattan Company is perfectly willing to undertake the work of extension and carry it on as rapidly as possible, provided the Commission will make terms sufficiently reasonable to justify the company in the belief that capital can be secured. As matters now stand, however, it is an absolute impossibility to enlist capital to the extent required as long as it is subject to restrictions in point of time, which are in themselves, and must be for an indefinite period, prohibitory.

"The Mauhattan Company has been accused of not dealing frankly with the city and playing to gain time, and the action of the Board to day was detated by a feeling that the Commissioners should know exactly the company is ready to take it up at any time, and build such lines as are required and desired by the public, if the terms and conditions are fair. The Manhattan Company knows

respect to improved facilities, and even at the very present time is willing to do everything in its power in that direction if only the conditions imposed by the Commission were of such a character that the company could feel sure of being able to command the necessary capital. No one is more keenly alive than I am to the enhanced necessities of rapid transit in New i ork, but in times like these it is not possible to undertake obligations of the magnitude proposed by the Commission upon terms which capitalists do not believe they would be justified in accepting."

The Commission will meet to-morrow to receive the letter sent to Mr. Bushe.

CHOLERA PATIENTS IMPROVING.

No Further Developments Among the De tained Immigrants on Hoffman Island QUARANTINE, Aug. 15.-Health Officer Jen-

ns gave out the following bulletins to-day: "12:30 P. M.-There are no developments to-day. All of the patients except one are up and around the island; that one is still weak, otherwise improving. It is now two days since the last case was removed, and no new developments have appeared among those under

observation at Hoffman Island. "A cable received this morning from Naples states: 'Cholera in Barra, Portici, Torre dell' Annunziata, Castel-a-Mare, Pagano, Nocera, Cava, Meta, Masa, Sorrento, Amaid, Capril and Pozzuoli. These towns are all south of Naples.'

"O P. M.-There are no new developments at Quarantine. All of the patients are convalescent. We are waiting for the period of deten-tion to expire, and there is every hope that no new cases will develop."

The importers of foreign fruits were considerably disturbed yesterday by the announcement that the authorities at Washington would permit no further importations of lemons from the Mediterranean ports at presont. A meeting of importers and dealers was held at 25 state street at noon, at which speeches were made by Louis Contenein, President of the Importers' Union: Edward Ruhiman, President of the New York Fruit Exchange; President Lyons of the Fruit Buyers' Union; Baron lionanno of the Fruit Buyers' Union; Baron lionanno of the Fruit Buyers' Union; Baron Louis Contenein, Consisting of Charles Hirzel, A committee, consisting of Charles Hirzel, Louis Contenein, E Ruhiman, A Minaldi, and A. Westervelt, was appointed to investigate the matter.

A. Westervelt, was appointed to investigate the matter.

When the steamship Simon Dumeis, with fruit, arrived here on Monday night from Bocas del Toro, Colombia, Mrs. Mary Wagner, a cabin passenger, was ill. She apparently has melarial fever, Some cases of malarial fever are not ensily to be distinguished from yellow fever. It. Jenkins believes that this is a case of malarial fover, but he had Mrs. Wagner removed to Swinburne Island. The vessel was disinfected and came up to Pier I. North River, but, finding the terth too crowded, went back and anchored in the stream.

President Wilson of the Health Board said yesterday that every preparation of the department to care for cholera patients in case partment to care for cholera patients in case of an outbrenk of the disease had at last been completed. Prof. Biggs and several inspectors visited the Williard Parker Hospital on Sunday. All patients convalescent were dismissed, and the others were transferred to North Brother Island. The disinfecting corps overhaused the building from top to bottom, and by yesterday morning the hospital was ready for ninety patients. A shed formerly occupied as the Bock Department has been fitted up an easyered with corrugated iron, and in a few days it will be prepared to receive 1.20 patients.

Havana's Yellow Fever Record. Havana, Aug. 15.—The vital statistics of Havana for July show 120 deaths from yellow fever. The total number of deaths is 701.

Brooklyn to Have the Navy Yard Lands. Mayor Boody of Brooklyn received yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Herbert signifies his willingness to accept the city's terms for the purchase of the necept the city's to Navy Yard lands.

Nothing but Comfort In the effects of Caltanya La Bills,—4da

DRIVEN OUT BY FOREST FIRES, Two Small Villages Destroyed by Flame

Ewen, Mich., Aug. 15.-Matchwood, a hamlet of 200 inhabitants on the Duinth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, twenty-five miles south of Ontonagon, was almost entirely wiped out by forest fires yesterday afternoon. The people saved little, being compelled to fly for their lives. They need money, provisions, and clothing. The Duluth and South Shore sent a special train to bring the homeless to Ewen for food and shelter. The flames crept in from the burning forests, and everything was so dry that before the people discovered their danger the town was in flames, and it was a scramble among the people to save themselves. The

loss is estimated at \$50,000. Bruce Crossing, a small town, was totally destroyed by forest fires on Sunday night. It is reported that the wife and child of a lumberman are missing. They are supposed to have been burned.

TAGNOLA'S HAT IN FLUSHING BAY.

He Was Recently Injured by Drinking Muriatic Acid for Cipger Ale, COLLEGE POINT, Aug. 15 .- Otto Tagnola resined Counsellor John J. Gleason of Flushing last week to sue Leo Pollock, a salconkeeper, for \$10,000 damages. Pollock's bartender gave him muriatic acid instead of ginger ale. and Tagnola was badly burned before he discovered the mistake.

Counseller Gleason thought he had a splendid case until to-day, when he learned that Tagnola disappeared on Sunday. It is thought that his mind was affected by his sufferings and that in a fit of despondency he drowned himself.

himself.

His hat has been found in Flushing Bay.

This afternoon his room was searched and a note was found to the effect that a man who cannot earn a livelihood for his family is not worthy of living.

TROLLEY'S NINTH IN NEWARK. Four-year-old Joseph Bennett Killed by

Car Going Beyond Legal Speed. NEWARE, Aug. 15 .- A car on the Orange and Newark trolley line killed 4-year-old Joseph Bennett at the corner of Bleecker and Wash-

ington streets. Newark, to-night. The child, with several others of the same age, was playing in the street and ran in front of the car, which was running faster than the stipulated speed of eight miles an hour.

The child died in Mullins's undertaking establishment five minutes after being struck. The motorman and conductor were there, and the father, James Bennett of 32 Halsey street, was with difficulty restrained from attacking them.

This was the ninth death caused by electric cars in Newark within three years.

ATTACKED BY A ST. BERNARD.

Broker Kane's Blg Dog West Mad Sud-desly and Sprang at the Coachman's Throat. Dennis McCue, the coschman of James Rane, a broker of 99 Wall street, this city, had Kane, a broker of 99 Wall street, this city, had an exciting encounter with his master's big St. Bernard Rover, at Mr. Kane's home at Flatbush yesterday morning.

As was his custom. McCue unchained the dog to take him for a walk. The brute immediately sprang for his throat. He had apparently become mad. McCue saved himself from serious injury by interposing his arm. The dog seized the arm and sank his teeth into the flesh to the bone. A powerful kick in the side sent the dog reeling, and McCue vaulted over the garden fence and ran for the police.

Five shots from Policeman Hackett's revolver ended the career of the dog. After death Rover was found to weigh 125 pounds. McCue was attended by Dr. W. L. Applegate of Flatbush, who cauterized the wound.

BITTEN BY A SPITZ DOG.

Artist Gregory Suffering More from Fright

Than Hydrophobla TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.-W. P. Gregory, the artist who was taken to St. Francis Hospital some days ago to be treated for hydrophobia. is said to be slowly recovering. He has been suffering more from fright than anything else. He says he was bitten seven weeks ago by a spitz dog which embedded its teeth in his calf, hip, and arm. He had gone to a tenement in New York to paint some pictures for an Italian family when the dog attacked him. He adds that he had some activation. that he had some medical treatment before he

came to Trenton.

The doctors at St. Francis Hospital expect to discharge him as cured in a few days. Coal in Colombia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- An important discovery of coal is authentically reported from the United States of Colombia, at a point near the Atlantic coast. A report has just been completed by Mr. C. F. Z. Caracristi, civil enginer of this city, which is about to be issued by the Bureau of American Republics. Mr. by the Bureau of American Republics. Mr. Caracristi, at the head of an expedition of explorers, spent last winter and spring in making the surveys of the coal beds of Colombia. In his report he estimates the coal deposits adiacent to the Gulf of Uraba, in the departments of Cancer and Bolivar, at 8,000 square miles and the coal beds of the department of Magdalena at 2,000 square miles. This aggregate of 10,000 square miles is equal to one and one-fourth times the coal beds of Alabama. The coal is anthracite, bituminous, and cannel, and the veins are from 3 to 20 feat their The coal is anthracite, bituminous, and can-nel, and the veins are from 3 to 20 feet thick. It is the property of the Colombian Govern-

A Lighted Candle in the Lumber Pile. A young couple were walking along Twentyfirst street, just west of Eleventh avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. When opposite the lumber yard of Police Commissioner McClave, they saw a light shining in the midst of a pile of

The young man notified Thomas Gaffney, the watchman, who, with a policeman, went to investigate. They found a lighted candle, resting on end, under a pile of hardwood planks. The flame was about four inches below the timber. In a few minutes more a blaze might have resulted.

The candle was put out and Gaffney and another watchman made a tour of the yard. No one could be found. Not long ago there was a disastrous fire in the yard, the origin of which was not discovered.

Eight Masked Train Robbers. SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 15 .- The south bound passenger train on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad was held up by eight masked men three miles south of Mansfleid at 8 o'clock last night. The men boarded the train at Mans-field Junction. Only a small amount of cish was secured. No attent was made to rob the express or mail cars. It is thought the bandits were frightened off before finishing the job. They jumped from the train and escaped in the darkness.

Bamaged by a Nebraska Torando.

VALLEY, Neb., Aug. 15 .- A tornado visited Valley yesterday afternoon. The roofs of the national bank and Post Office were torn off and several Union Pacific cars were dumped into the sand pit west of town. Other loaded cars were blown out on the main line and rolled along by the force of the wind for a mile. Reports from the outlying districts are to the effect that several hundred cattle and hogs perished. Aero after acre of corn was destroyed.

The Gray Gables Deer Recaptured.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 15 .- The President's deer, which escaped from the park, was captured near the Collins farm late last night by a party of local stalkers. The deer was badly scarred and scratched.

Mr. Gleveland want out into the bay fishing at noon to-day and remained out until evening.

Forger Haynes Pleads Guttr. George F. Haynes, the swindler who ob-

tained railroad passes on forged letters purporting to come from the offices of THE SUN and other newspapers and who was arrested by Detective Newcomb at THE SUN's instance, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions yeater-day of forgery in the second degree and was remanded for sentence.

Visitors to New York will find the Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th at and Madison av., july equal to their re-quirements. Moderate terms - Asio,

Ripans Tabules cure billousness, dyspepsia, and all isorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels - 460.

PRICE TWO CENTS. WILL PRESERVE THE SEALS

THE TEXT OF THE DECISION IN THE BEHRING SEA ARRITRATION.

Decision Technically Against the United States on Every Point in the Case-But in the Matter of Regulations the United States Win Some Control of the Seale and Secure Practical Prohibition of Pelagic Scaling in the North Poetfie at well as in the Behring Sen-A Staty-mile Zone of Absolute Safety for the Seals and Fishing to be Allowed Ontaids of That

Practically Only One Month in Each Year,

Parts, Aug. 15.—The Behring Sea arbitration decision was announced this morning, and it was adverse to the claims of the United States on every point; but by the adoption of regula-tions as to seal fishing by vessels of the United States and Great Britain, the United States gain the point for which they have striven in diplomatic correspondence for many years, namely, the actual preservation of the seals. They gain this point most emphati-cally. Not only is pelagic sealing prohibited within sixty miles of the Pribylov Islands at all times, but practically it is only per-mitted to the citizens of the United States and Great Britain in the Behring Sea or North Pacific Ocean for one month each year, the month of August. It is always unprofitable after that month. Moreover, the use of firearms in the capture of scals is absolutely pro-hibited in the Behring Sea. Shotguns may be used in the Pacific outside the limit only in the months when pelagic scaling is to be permitted. This means in other words that all profitable pelagic scaling is stopped henceforth, for only by the use of firearms in the menths of May, June, July, and August are seals captured. It will be lawful hereafter to use shotguns in their capture only in the North Pacific Ocean sixty miles from land and paly

after July 31 of each year.

The arbitrators decide that the Behring Sea is an open sea, and that the United States did not purchase this sea when Alaska was purchased. They decide that Eussia did not claim exclusive jurisdiction, and that Great Britain never recognized it. They also decide that the United States have no property right in the seals outside the usual three-mile limit. against the assertion which the American counsel made and argued strenuously for several days. But, by the adoption of the regulations, they practically concede to the United States some control, for the seals may not be killed outside the new sixty-mile limit from May 1 to July 31; nor at any time may they be killed within sixty miles of the Priby-

lov Islands. The question of reparation for the seizures and confiscations by the United States, as well as the damages for the close season, has not been fixed. When it is determined, the treaty of arbitration says it must be paid promptly.

The agents of the United States here think they really have won the victory. In the proceedings of the arbitration tribunal the counsel for the United States made no serious attempt to argue that the Behring Sea is a closed one. It is significant, in con-sidering the fairness of the decision, that the two English, as well as the two American arbitrators, were on opposite sides of the case in some of the points of the decision.

At 9 o'clock this morning the seven arbitrators held a private session in a room used by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsai. At 11 o'clock the arbi-trators reassembled in the room in the Foreign Office in which public sessions of the tribunal had been held. Baron de Courcel the President of the tribunal, then delivered to the agents of the United States and Great Britain original copies of the decision signed by all the arbitrators.

Afterward Baron de Courcel addressed the arbitrators, saying that he recognized the great value of arbitration as a cause of peace between nations. He expressed the op that every international arbitration renders war less probable, and said he looked forward to the time in the near future when it would be the rule, and not the exception, to settle international differences in this way.

Senator John T. Morgan, one of the American artitrators, and Lord Hannen, one of the arbitrators appointed by Great Britain, responded to Baron de Courcel, declaring that they reciprocated the sentiments expressed by him, and recognized the hospitality extendad by France to the arbitrators. The session thus terminated amid mutual congratulations

and expressions of good feeling.

The treaty under which the Tribunal of Arbitration was appointed recited that the Governments of the United States and Great Britsin were desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the questions which had arisen between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resort-

Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to that sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seals, agreed to submit the questions to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of seven arbitrators, two to be named by Great Britain, two by the United States, one by France, one by Italy, and one by Sweden and Norway.

The arbitrators selected were:
United States—Justice John M. Harlan and Sonator John T. Morgan.

Great Britain—Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thomps n.

France—liaron de Courcel, who was subsequently chosen President of the tribunal.

Italy—Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venesta.

bwoden and Norway—Juage Gram.

Aside from the arbitrators the personnel of the tribunal was as follows: The Hon. John W. Foster, formarly American Becretary of the Trassury, American agont, and the Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Ministor of Marine, British agent: F. J. Phelps, Jamos C. Carter, Henry W. Biodgett, F. R. Coudert, counsel for the United States, and Sir Charles Russell. Sir Richard Webster, the Hon. W. H. Cross, and C. Robinson, counsel for Great Britain: Major Elijah W. Halford, William Williams, and Hubbard Smith, American stachés, and Arthur Cunson, counsel for Great Britain: Major Elijah W. Halford, William Williams, and Hubbard Smith, American stachés, and Arthur Cunson, counsel for Great Britain: Major Elijah W. Halford, William Williams, and Hubbard Smith, American stachés, and Arthur Cunson of the tribunal, its sessions, its expenses, Ac., and the questions in dispute were incorporated in Arthelevil., which was as follows:

In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators it is ag. sed that the following dve pinits shall be submitted to them in order that the award shall embrace and the constitution of the property of the formation of the tribunal its award shall embrace its ag. sed that the following dve pinits shall be submitted to them in order that the following dve pinits shall be submitted to the prope

when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-miss limit.

After a preamble reciting the points at issue the text of the decision is:

"We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in Atticle VI., as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them.

"As to the first of said five points, we. Baron de Coured, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Bir John N. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Vissonti-venesta, and treegero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do decide as follows:

"By the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed jurissicition in the sea now known as Bebring Beato the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coarse and islands belonging to her, but in the coarse of the nesotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1825 with the United States and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britzin, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore.

"It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States. Bussia herest asserted in fact or carry